# The New-York Times.

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no objection at all to some modification in it, but his mind revolted at the idea of so severe a measure as turning them all out, even if there was a majority sufficient to do it, which was not very likely, in such a place as New-York. But if there was no other mode of enforcing the Society's directions and he stood alone, he would vote for an entire new Committee by way of giving them a hint of his opinion.

Dr. ASA D. SMITH said that however he might dissent in some points, or in many points, from the views entertained by the Secretaries or other officers of the American Tract Society, he entertained for them as high-minded men and as Christians the very highest regard. He did believe they ought to have gone forward with the publication of the tract on the duties of masters, but, though he believed they were mistaken in not doing so, yet he believed it was a mistake they had a right to make. If they had only done that he should not have regretted it, but he did regret that they had gone into an argument on the question of the Constitution. He, for one, was opposed to all personal issues. He was opposed to the getting up of a new ticket, because he did not see that it was necessary. The Committee were high-minded, Christian gentlemen, magnanimous men; and if, they found a majority of the Society to be in favor of a different course from that which they had followed, they would do one of two things—they would either follow the directions of the Society or say as conscientious men that they could not, and ask to have others appointed to take their place. He should be greatly mistaken if they did otherwise.

A member rose and suggested the advisability of offering a resolution as a basis for intelligible action.

Rev. Dr. HOLMES was of opinion that the Society should make it be understood that it would not stultify itself by rescinding the resolution of last year. He believed the Society could not act so absurdly as to resolve last year that the subject of slavery should be treated in a Christian manner, and then rescind that resolution this year. The Society, he had no doubt, would affirm the action of last year, and then, when the officers have seen that they will either accede to it or retire to let somebody else occupy their ground.

Dr. TYNG said it seemed to him that nothing could be wiser, happier, more proper, or more thoroughly acceptable than the nine resolutions reported by the special Committee, and adopted by the Board in 1856. He had not a shadow of doubt on his mind that the unanimous action of the Society at its last anniversary meeting must be sustained by the Society. [Applause.] And that any attempt to recede from it would be but throwing it into a third difficulty which would be even greater than the other two. The personal remedy, he declared, should never have his cooperation. He believed it would be exceedingly difficult to find a class of men less fallible or more competent than the gentlemen composing the present executive Committee.

Mr. JOHN JAY rose and offered a series of six resolutions, five of which he subsequently withdrew.

The Rev. Dr. THOMPSON inculcated the necessity of attending to the little details at the opening of the Anniversary on Wednesday, lest the opposition should, without giving time for deliberation or discussion, hurry the subject to a vote, and thus secure a victory.

Mr. BRADFUTT, of New-Brunswick, followed in some general remark contradident, in most respects, with those of the previous speakers.

Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN coincided entirely in the observations that had been made here in regard to the criminality and sinfulness of American Slavery. If slavery was a sin before God and a crime before man, what right had the American Tract Society to issue a tract prescribing the duties of masters in that relation? What authority could be given in the Bible for prescribing duties to wrong-doers in the sinful relation they were sustaining? He believed that the tract which was printed, but not published last year, on the duties of masters, was one of the most pernicious tracts that ever was published in this country, and he thanked God that its publication was suppressed in this land. Not that he excused the Secretaries. He believed in their wrong-doing in failing to carry out the instructions of this Society, and he should vote to replace them. But he would say that it was well the tract was not published, for it was only recognizing as something to be perpetuated, a crime which the Bible did not sanction, and never could be made to sanction or authorize. Mr. TAPPAN proceeded to read from the pamphlet in question, and in speaking of it alluded to an expression employed by Dr. TYNG in the course of his address, to the effect that even on the ground taken by the most ardent Anti-Slavery people, that the slave owner regards his slaves only as his chattels, the Society might with propriety distribute a tract on the duty of kindness from a man towards his beast. This Mr. TAPPAN represented as the ground assumed by Dr. TYNG himself.

At this, Dr. TYNG very promptly interrupted him. I used no such expression, he said.

Mr. TAPPAN—Then I misunderstood you.

Dr. TYNG—Certainly you did. I said very distinctly that even if you should take the ground that they were chattels, there could be no objection to the Society circulating a pamphlet on the duty of kindness from a man to his beasts.

Mr. TAPPAN—Yes, Sir, but I say that—

Dr. TYNG—Do you believe you have a right to tie a tin pot to the tail of your dog, Sir. [Great laughter.]

Mr. TAPAN—No, Sir, but I believe this—[Renewed laughter.] Mr. Chairman, the meeting is anticipating a great deal of fun. When my neighbor, the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, comes here to-morrow, and I believe he is coming, as he is a perfect cornucopia of fun, you will have abundance of it. Therefore I would not advise you to expend all the merriment to-night. Now, Sir, I hold this principle to be true, and I ask any gentleman to show its incorrectness from the Scriptures, that you have no right to prescribe duties to wrong-doers, while they are in an immoral relation. [Applause.]

Mr. W. B. CHITTENDEN, after Mr. TAPPAN had proceeded for some time with his argument, rose and asked the Chair whether the speech was now in order, as there were many persons present from a distance who must feel much fatigued.

Mr. TAPPAN—I beg, my young friend, you will not interrupt me; I have as far to go as you have.

Mr. CHITTENDEN—I say the gentleman is not in order. The resolutions are certainly in order, and he is not speaking to them.

The Chairman said that many of those present had come from a great distance. He himself had traveled 250 miles, and wanted rest.

Mr. TAPPAN—I have been accustomed for fifty years to be put down by younger men than myself.

Judge JESSUP said he submitted a motion that when the adjournment take place, they adjourn to meet to-morrow, at 3 P. M.

The Chair put the question on the adjournment, but did not announce his decision.

Dr. CHENEVA hoped that from nothing that had been or any interruption that had been made, the tenor of the discussion or the line of the remarks that Mr. TAPPAN was making was out of order. He hoped there would not be a shadow of ground for such a thought.

Dr. TYNG thought the gentleman was not out of order. He took him to be defending the Administration of the Society in refusing to publish the tracts which they had been instructed by the Society to publish and circulate. [Laughter.]

After considerable discussion as to the point of order, Mr. TAPPAN eventually sat down, and on the suggestion of Dr. THOMPSON it was resolved that an adjournment take place until this morning at 7 A. M.

In accordance with a resolution by Mr. JAY, previously offered, the whole subject was referred to the following Committee appointed by the Chair: Judge Hornblower, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Rev. [illegible]

It being now 10 o'clock, the meeting separated.

### Observance of the Sabbath.

The Rev. Dr. BARNES preached on Sunday evening, at the request of the Sabbath Committee, at the Church of the Ascension, his text being, Isaiah, 58 ch. 14: "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, and call the sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord honorable," &c. The aim of the discourse was to [illegible] on the obligation of observing properly the Sabbath, the importance of considering example in the observance of the Sabbath, as necessary to the reformation of the habits of those in dependent stations. It was characterized by great clearness and directness—the law of the Sabbath being applied to the merchant, the lawyer, the physician and the clergyman with Scriptural fidelity.

The Secretary of the Committee made a brief statement of their action hitherto, from which it appeared that 10,500 copies of *The Sabbath in New-York* have been published; more than 100 sermons on the claims of the Sabbath were delivered simultaneously; a meeting of the clergy was held at Spingler Institute, and one of influential citizens at the Historical Society's Rooms, with important results; 14,000 copies of the Committee's second document, "Railroads and the Sabbath," have been printed, and correspondence opened with 250 Presidents of Railroad Companies, with the proffer of copies to supply Directors, Stockholders and employes; and more than five millions of copies of articles furnished from the office of the Committee have been printed by the periodical Press.

The rising public sentiment on this subject has found a prompt response from our Municipal authorities,—the Grand Jury, the Mayor and the Police Commissioners having moved actively for the prevention of flagrant Sabbath profanations. But the promise of the Magistracy extends no further than this: *Sabbath desecration may be prevented by law. Sabbath observance must be promoted by light.*

### Union Sunday School Celebration in Jersey City.

Notwithstanding the rain of yesterday, the Sabbath Schools of Jersey City held their united celebration. The little army numbered 2,500 strong. As no one house could hold them, the schools were divided, and held their sessions in the First Presbyterian Church, the Second do., the Second Dutch Church, and the Hedding Methodist Church and Metropolitan Hall. Singing, speaking, with the usual attendants, marked the exercises. The zeal of these schools may be learned from the conduct of the school at Bergen. Numbering 200, omnibuses were provided, and the happy group, with music, banners, horses caparisoned for the gala-day, with song-singing, they were drawn up to Metropolitan Hall, were several schools were congregated for the celebration

This school belongs to the oldest church in the State. It has never dismissed a Pastor, but all have died in their office and been buried among their people. The Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, their Pastor, has been settled thirty years; and will no doubt lay down his charge only when he lays down his life. The children, in all the assemblies looked happy, and seemed to enjoy the day to the full. The crowded assembly at the Hall were addressed by the Rev. Dr. TAYLOR and MATTHEW HALE SMITH. The rain diminished the attendance and destroyed the procession, except to a limited degree.

### Young Men's Christian Association.

The Sixth Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last evening, at the new St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street. The building was crowded. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. MACAULEY, and the Rev. Dr. GILLETTE read a selection from the Scriptures.

Mr. BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, the President of the Association, then read the annual report. At the beginning of the fiscal year which ended May 1, 1858, the association was in debt to the amount of $2,259 50. This debt was immediately liquidated by a few members of the Association. The Association is out of debt, and has a balance in the treasury. The library contains 2,293 volumes; 47 volumes have been added to it during the year. The reading rooms are well supplied with newspapers and periodicals. The course of Sabbath evening sermons delivered under the auspices of the Association were well attended. The Association has a register of more than 80 boarding-houses, all highly recommended. There are from 10 to 15 applications per week for the use of the register. Many persons obtain homes in private families and families of ministers through this agency. The first application for the use of the register was made by a distinguished Professor from North Carolina. The Association has 951 members. One death has occurred during the year. The Association has had 10 daily and evening prayer-meetings in operation for the last four months; 7 of them are still in operation. The Committee on Devotional Meetings has published and circulated 532,650 pages of religious tracts. The entire expense of the prayer-meetings and tracts was $1,200.

The President then read the following letter from the Hon. JOHN MCLEAN, Associate-Justice United States Supreme Court:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 2, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your kind letter requesting me to be present on the evening of the 10th of May, at the Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association in New-York. Before the receipt of your favor, I was honored with a similar invitation from many clergymen, and other distinguished persons, of your City, which was handed to me by Mr. HOYT, an officer of your Association.

I beg you, and all my friends, to be assured that I am deeply impressed with the obligations imposed, by the wishes expressed on this occasion, by persons so eminent in the Church and in society, and that I would readily yield to their request, if I could do so consistently with my public duties. Cases of the greatest importance are, almost daily, taken up and argued in Court, and then considered in conference by the judges. These cases include some of my own decisions on the circuit, at the examination of which my presence is necessary.

Ever since I heard of the Young Men's Christian Association in your City, I have felt the greatest solicitude for its success. No organization was ever formed, more entitled to the prayers of every Christian man and woman. Our young men constitute, for good or evil, the most powerful element of society. Full of vigor and of hope, they engage in their pursuits more heartily than persons of mature age; and not unfrequently overcome discouragements and difficulties more certainly than at any other period of life. An aggregation of minds so constituted, under the guidance of a religious conviction, will exert a greater influence on society than any other combination. An increase of numbers gives an increase of confidence and an assurance of triumph.

My young friends of New-York, who have united under the Christian banner, I trust, will be faithful to that banner. They have engaged to conquer themselves and to overcome the world. The first is the greatest victory humanity can achieve; the second, though formidable, is less difficult, as it is so intimately connected with the first. Earthly triumphs, in comparison with these, are unworthy of consideration. The column of fame, whether of the hero, the statesman, the orator, or the man of science, has no other foundation than earth; and the time will come when the earth shall reel to and fro as a drunkard, and pass away forever.

The present religious movement is unlike any that have preceded it. In its commencement and progress, it seems to be connected less with the ordinary instrumentalities of the Gospel, and to depend more directly on the operations of the Holy Spirit. On the land and on the sea, extraordinary conversions have been witnessed with little or no human agency.

The rapid progress of corruption and all manner of wickedness throughout our country, of late years, cannot have escaped the observation of any one. The violation of trusts, the depredations upon property and life, the disregard of law, local and national, the rapid declension of private and public morals, all portended the ruin of our Country and Government. Alarming indications were seen by the observant, and keenly felt; and not a few of the most intelligent and experienced of our citizens began to entertain serious doubts as to the permanency of our Government. No one doubted that a radical reform in our moral action, was essential to its maintenance. But in this great Christian movement, they see the hand of Providence, which has so often interposed to guide our destiny. In the early struggles of our Revolutionary Fathers, it was a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, to direct them. Trusting in Providence, they stood up to their duty manfully, with a strong arm and a strong faith.

We have now to encounter a different foe, but a more dangerous one, as it is more insidious in its approaches. We seem to have forgotten that a Christian morality is the only basis of rational liberty—that it is to a nation the same as to the character of an individual. Let any one throw off the restraints of moral principle and indulge in the seductive appetites of a depraved nature, he will soon sink into infamy and ruin. A nation is but an aggregation of individuals, and if in its action it shall disregard the restraints so essential to the moral character of an individual, free government cannot be maintained.

How intimately has Providence united our interest and our duty! Whether we regard our country and its government, or ourselves as accountable beings, our highest interest is inseparably connected with our duty. And this is the only way of safety. An account of the daily prayer-meetings held in your great City, attended by thousands of all classes in society, has been telegraphed and circulated by your Press throughout the entire West, and it has conduced to awaken a religious feeling and effort never before witnessed, to the same extent, in that country.

I trust, my young friends, that your efforts will be continued, and that you will become living epistles, known and read of all men. The good you do may not, indeed cannot, be fully known in time; but in the day of eternity it will be made manifest. And how soon that eternity shall be ours! I pray God to have you in his holy keeping, and that he will make you a great blessing to the present and future generations. Affectionately and truly yours,

JOHN MCLEAN.

Mr. BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE,
President Young Men's Christian Association.

The Treasurer, Mr. MARK HOYT, then read his annual report:

RECEIPTS.

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| Church collections | $294 36 |
| Bonds | 480 60 |
| Dues | 1,393 93 |
| Donations | 2,299 80 |
| Money collected by Committee on Devotional Exercises | 1,178 98 |
| Total | $5,527 37 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

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| Insurance | $20 00 |
| Periodicals | 34 10 |
| Postage | 167 25 |
| Incidental expenses | 317 35 |
| Gas bills | 339 25 |
| Salaries | 547 66 |
| Loans returned | 701 93 |
| Sundry bills | 916 63 |
| Rent | 1,200 00 |
| Money disbursed by Committee on Devotional Exercises | 1,178 98 |
| Balance on hand | 23 16 |
| Total | $5,527 37 |

The Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., was then introduced. He commended the progress which the Association had made but reminded its members that its career had but just commenced. It was to be hoped that the baptism which it had had in the work of the Great Awakening of the past year would insure its eternal existence. The moral influence which went abroad from such Associations as this would exert a benign influence on the destiny of this country.

The Rev. RUFUS W. CLARKE delivered the next address. He said the Church in which they were was dedicated to the service of God the day before; it should on the present occasion be consecrated to the advantage of man. Every word of the name of the Association was aptly significant. They were young men associated together for the purpose of Christian culture. The speaker enlarged upon the duties of individuals to society, the advantage of such associations to the State and to young men. He related in very effective language the story of his own conversion, which he owed to Rev. JOEL PARKER. He came to the City a boy, years ago, from a christian home in the country, was tempted and gave away to temptation. One day he was induced to visit a Church, and there realized the error of his ways and resolved to amend it. He exhorted young men to labor among their fellow men; by saving others they would save themselves.

A resolution thanking the trustees of the Church in which the meeting was held, for the use of it, and expressing their admiration of the new edifice, was passed. The architecture deserved the commendation.

A Hymn was sung, a benediction pronounced, and then the audience separated.

### OPENING OF THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

#### Fourteenth Anniversary of the New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society.

The ladies of the Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this City, whose Institution is located in the Five Points, on the site of the famous "Old Brewery," held their fourteenth anniversary last night, in the Hall of the Union, at the Cooper Institute. It was the dedication of that magnificent building to the purpose of public meetings; and a very noble dedication it was. But first for a few words touching the hall itself.

It is situated in the basement of the building, and is not equaled—not approached, by any room of a similar nature in the City, or the United States. Even Exeter Hall, in London, in everything but its superb organ, is its inferior. Its dimensions are 135 feet by 90. It contains 2,500 iron chairs, beautifully ornamented and bronzed, and furnished with revolving seats, with soft cushions and backs, covered with red leather. Those in the parquette of the Academy of Music are something like them, but scarcely so comfortable. The ceiling, which is 32 feet high, is supported by transverse arches, resting on 24 massive pillars. Pendent from the ceiling are 36 gas chandeliers, each with six burners. The platform, which is elevated between five and 6 feet from the floor, is 90 feet long and 25 broad. In the walls of this gigantic apartment are inserted mirrors, which reflect the audience, and, apparently, double the actual size of the Hall.

It is unnecessary to say that the immense building was completely packed with people. Over 3,000 persons were present, besides the children of the Institution, 250 in number, and the members and others who took part in the exercises. The children were seated on raised benches, temporarily erected on the platform. The chair was taken by PETER COOPER, Esq., the proprietor of the noble pile which bears his name, and the projector of the "Institute" which he is about to donate to the City. Successive rounds of cheers were given by the audience as he appeared upon the platform. He addressed the meeting as follows:

For this honor, gentlemen and ladies, please accept my thanks. The first meeting in this hall—a hall that is to be known hereafter as the hall of "Union"—is an event that I, with many others in this community, have anticipated with more than ordinary interest. It is an event by which the second apartment in this building is now brought into practical operation. It is intended that this building, with all its rents and revenues of every name and nature, will, in the course of the coming Fall, be dedicated to the advancement of science in its application to the various useful purposes of life. It is, my friends, to the application of science to the laws of life that we must look for all future improvement in the condition of mankind. Science, my friends, is a development of the laws and methods of Deity—laws so wise and good as never to require to be altered, amended or revoked. They, like their Author, will remain the same, without variableness or shadow of turning. It is the power to know and understand these laws that elevate man above the level of the brute. It is, my friends, upon a right and wise application of these laws that we must rely for a present salvation from all the possible evils to which infinite wisdom has seen it best to subject us, in order to perfect a nature capable of an endless expansion in knowledge and power over the material universe. To accomplish this, infinite goodness has seen fit best to let us feel a sensation of hunger and thirst in order that we may enjoy the pleasure of eating and drinking, thus making every enjoyment of life grow out of want, where ample means are provided for the gratification of those wants. Science, my friends, is the key to unlock the mysteries and treasures of nature, to unveil its beauties and its blessings, and thus to vindicate the ways of God, and to reconcile man to his Maker by showing a great and glorious purpose shining through all the wonders of almighty power. Yes:

> "The spacious firmament on high,
> With all the blue, ethereal sky,
> And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
> Their great original proclaim."

Yes:

> "That unwearied sun from day to day,
> Doth his Creator's power display,
> And publishes to ev'ry land
> The works of an almighty hand."

It is the proper business of science to deal with and demonstrate facts, and especially the great fact that the righteous or right-doers are recompensed in the earth, and much more the wicked and the sinner. This, my friends, is the greatest and most important application of science that ever has been or ever can be made for the elevation of man. It is the most important because it takes hold of our moral and physical nature, offering to both encouragement and warning. Science, my friends, science will teach our children that the path of the just grows brighter and brighter to the perfect day; that wisdom's ways are of pleasantness, and that all her paths are peace. This science, when properly cultivated and taught to our children, cannot fail to let them know that they are placed by their Maker in the great garden of the world to keep it, to subdue it, and to work out a great and glorious destiny. This science will teach our children that our Heavenly Father has given to each a talent, or portion of an inheritance, that each may bury in the earth, or squander his portion with rioting and drunkenness, and like the prodigal of old, bring himself to want for the very husks that the swine feed upon. This very wretchedness, growing out of violated laws and wasted blessings, was designed to awaken the slumbering and degraded faculties of man to a realizing sense of his true nature and condition; to show him that he is not afflicted willingly, but of necessity for his profit, to fill him with his own ways, to make him sick of his sins, and willing to return to his Father, where there is bread enough and to spare, where giving will not impoverish nor withholding enrich. Every child within the sound of my voice will agree with me that there is in reality more pleasure to be found by being kind, loving and affectionate to his parents and playmates than can be found in quarreling, fighting and tormenting each other. The poet spoke to the best feelings of our nature when he said:

> "Know, then, this truth—enough for man to know—
> Virtue alone is happiness below;
> The only point where human bliss stands still,
> And taste the good without a fall to ill;
> Where only virtue sure reward receives,
> Alike in what it takes and what it gives."

Science, my friends, will show our children that the way to obtain pleasure and prosperity through life, is the way of industry, the way of honesty, the way of economy, and especially of temperance in all things. When science shall have rent the veil of our ignorance, so as to let us know the truth and be made free by it—free to look into the perfect law, where all the elements and essences of a universe are working in harmony and accordance with an Almighty will, to organize, to individualize and immortalize minds formed to receive a knowledge of a universe into each, without diminishing the store for every other individual—when the science of correct morals, which is the rule of science of Christianity, shall have brought life and immortality to light in the intellectual heart of mankind, then we shall begin to know and understand something of the true dignity and responsibility of being a man. Then we shall know of a truth that "man is but little lower than an angel." If, my friends, this building shall in any way contribute to spread the knowledge of the truth, and lighten the load of human sorrows, then will I be amply compensated for all the toil and labor that I have expended to bring it to its present condition.

The Annual Report of the Society was brief, but quite satisfactory to its members and friends. The Mission at the Five Points has indeed been singularly prosperous during the past year. The new school building has been completed and paid for, at an expense of $6,297. Eight hundred children have been taught and clothed by the Mission; 15,000 garments, 704 pairs of shoes, 604 hats, 462 quilts, and 235 other articles of bedding have been distributed; 162 children and 155 adults have been placed in good homes

The subjects of the work were not ordinarily from among the more ignorant and vicious; but were persons of some religious training, who had been dragged down to the Five Points by their poverty, or degraded by intoxicating drinks. Most of them are heads of families. Among them are natives of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Germany, France and America. There were bowed at the same altar, sailors and soldiers, mechanics and laborers, the educated and illiterate, persons who had once moved among the refined and wealthy, and those who had always been confined to the lowest walks of life.

The exercises, last night, were mainly confined to singing by the children, and examination in the Scriptures. A Temperance Dialogue between two boys and one girl elicited much applause. Indeed, the children gave satisfaction in all they did, and showed the Preceptorship of Revs. Messrs. MEAD and VAN METER had not been in vain. Prayer was offered by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, "the blind preacher," and addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. COOKMAN and the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK.

### Seamen's Friend Society.

The thirtieth anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society was held last evening at the Church of the Puritans, (the Rev. Dr. CHENEVER's,) WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Esq., President, in the Chair. The house was well filled, and the audience manifested much interest in the proceedings. After the usual introductory exercises, the Rev. J. P. WARREN read an extract from the annual report. The Society, notwithstanding the commercial troubles, has found no falling off in its receipts during the past year. It has stations at St. John, in New-Brunswick; in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, on the coasts of the Baltic; at Havre and Marseilles, in France; at Aspinwall, Panama, Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso, on the South American coasts; at Honolulu, Lahaina and Hilo, in the Sandwich Islands; in Micronesia, at Hong-Kong, in China, and at Smyrna, in Asia Minor. Through these agencies many thousands have been made sober and temperate, millions of dollars of their hard-earned wages have been saved from the land-sharks, and hundreds of souls been hopefully brought to Christ. In the Sailors' home of this City 2,257 seamen have been received during the year. Of this number 172 were shipwrecked and destitute men, to whom board and clothing were given in charity. The whole number of boarders in the institution from the first has been 53,252. The receipts of the Society, notwithstanding the pecuniary embarrassments of the year, have been greater than in any other year of its history save one. Their amount was $25,336 25, exceeding those of the last year $2,493 80. The whole amount expended in the seamen's cause in this country is about $100,000 per annum.

Addresses were delivered after the reading of the report by the Rev. P. BOSSERT, Secretary of the Western Seamen's Friend Society, Captain BUNN, the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, and the Rev. Mr. HAMES, Secretary of the Massachusetts Seamen's Friend Society. The latter gentleman gave an interesting incident to the meeting. A vessel was wrecked last Winter in Boston Bay, and all the crew perished. Among the fragments which were thrown ashore was a sailor's chest, which was burst open by the violence of the surf. Within was found the daguerreotype of a woman apparently about 35 years of age, and a neat copy of the Bible, in which was inscribed the following:

> "A parent's blessing on her son
> Goes with this holy thing;
> The love that would detain the one
> Must to the other cling;
> Remember, 'tis no common toy,
> A mother's gift—Remember, boy!"

While, in a few words, the speaker portrayed the situation of the lone sailor boy entering the harbor after a long absence, to be wrecked almost in sight of home, and the possible comfort be derived from this mother's gift, amidst the terrors of shipwreck, the audience were moved to tears.

The exercises were concluded by the *Mariner's Song*, sung by the choir, and a benediction.

The Society then elected the following eight Trustees of the third class for the ensuing year:

The Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D.; the Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D.; the Rev. Harmon Lewis; James Demarest, Esq.; David Oliphant, Esq.; William A. Booth, Esq.; the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, the Rev. John S. Inskip, and the Rev. R. P. Warren, (of the second class,) to fill the vacancy caused by the death of RUFUS DAVENPORT.

A resolution of thanks was passed to the Chair, and to the speakers for the evening.

### Union Theological Seminary.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary was held in Mercer-street Presbyterian Church on Monday evening.

The order of exercises comprised prayer, by the Rev. Mr. WHITING, of Portsmouth, music, and addresses by members of the graduating class. The first was delivered by Mr. WILLIAM W. ADAMS, of Chicago, on "Christian Philosophy in the Pulpit.' It was followed by another on "The Weakness of Protestantism," by Mr. EDWARD P. POWELL, of Clinton. After an interval occupied by music from the choir, Mr. ALEXANDER D. STOWELL, of Elmira, spoke on "Christianity, a Life," and was succeeded by Mr. W. L. PAGE, of Saugerfield, on "Our Ideas of Heaven.' He was followed by Mr. W. F. V. BARTLETT, of Brooklyn—his subject, "Thy Kingdom Come." Mr. EDSON L. CLARKE addressed himself to "The Last Things," and Mr. G. M. VAN DERLIP concluded with some remarks on "Aspirations."

The Rev. Dr. RICES delivered the address to the graduating class, which was followed by the Benediction.

There are 24 members of this class. Besides the gentlemen named, the list comprises Messrs. J. E. Baker, E. W. Brown, LaFayette Bushnell, F. W. Case, J. M. Clymer, G. A. Dickerman, L. M. Dorman, D. Fitch, J. K. Greene, C. T. Haley, J. K. Harris, J. S. Hoyt, S. Jessup, Jr., W. H. Knouse, G. C. Noyes, S. H. Opdyke, R. H. Williamson.

The body of the Church was well filled with a highly attentive auditory. Several ministers occupied the platform behind the pulpit.

The argument of Mr. ADAMS appeared to be that Christianity seeks to secure conscious and intelligent action. Mr. POWELL alluded to the startling positions lately enunciated in the *Westminster Review*, and contended strongly against the positions assumed by the anonymous critic. It was true that for a time Protestantism essayed as its first work to see the Scriptures free, and its action was of necessity confined to a limited locality in the old world. But, in the Providence of God, a mighty religious revolution was intended in its ultimate results to tell upon a newly-discovered and rapidly-peopled continent in the West. It was only when miscalled bigoted divines came to the rescue that infant science, astronomy once christened astrology, and geology, for instance, assumed the fair Christian proportions which infidelity had crippled while science was as yet but in its childhood. Protestantism was the assertion of spiritual freedom, and while the unity of Catholicism was like the unruffled surface of a Pontine marsh, the unity of Protestantism was that of the many-billowed ocean. Sects were inevitable, but they are not sectarianism. While the infidel reviewer points to revivals most contemptuously, it was for us in America to witness how Protestantism was sloughing off giant sin—intemperance for instance. Protestantism was a development of freedom—next a development of *doctrine*, and, of consequence, a development of *life*. That life-principle was communion with God, in perfect freedom, and if it die, it will be by development as the acorn dies into the mighty oak.

Mr. PAGE, in speaking of our "ideas of heaven," argued that our conceptions of a future life are conditioned by the moral and spiritual character of our present existence. Ideal beauty had always that relation. The laws and deductions of reason must ever remain the same in heaven as upon earth, in the reception of undiscovered and eternal truth. Freedom and sovereignty are now and will remain to eternity a mystery to created intelligences, even to those to whom progress is law. This we know, that in heaven there will be no sin.

"Thy kingdom come," led Mr. BARTLETT to observe in substance that the life of created and therefore finite intelligences is necessarily a life of probation. The finite intelligence differs from the absolute in this, that its existence is development. The transition is effected by exercise. Adverse circumstances give occasion to the acquisition of the greatest amount of moral strength. And such is the noblest form of freedom, most resembling God whom it is impossible to tempt. Temptation and suffering are blessings. They bring fulness and majesty to the soul.

The last two addresses by Mr. CLARK and Mr. DEVLIN were marked by careful thought. The address to the graduating class by Dr. RICES was equally affectionate and instructive.

### Daily Prayer Meeting at Fulton-street.

The weather was stormy yesterday, yet this meeting was fully attended. HORACE HOLDEN, Esq., presided. The Rev. Dr. PLUMER, of the Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, made a thrilling address. A gentleman from Philadelphia gave an account of the daily prayer meetings at Jane's Hall at which two thousand persons attend. The local prayer meetings were held in the Engine rooms of that city, and instanced the Good Intent Hose Company and the Fairmount Company as those, among others, interested in the subject of religion. A gentleman from Middlesex County, Mass., said that fifteen out of sixteen churches in the Conference to which he belonged had had a revival among them. The leader stated that fifty-seven persons were on Sunday added to the Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER's Church. One of the number was admitted to the church on Friday night and died before the Sabbath, so that communion here below was impossible. A gentleman stated that on Sunday, one hundred and eighteen were added to Dr. BURGESS's church, including all ages, from 12 to 60—making an addition of 232 to that church as the fruit of the present revival.

The New-York Society for the Promotion of Education among Colored Children met yesterday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

*President*—CHARLES B. RAY.
*Vice-President*—ALBRO LYONS.
*Secretary*—PHILIP A. WHITE.
*Treasurer*—JAMES MCCUNE SMITH.
And 17 Directors.

The colored people opposed to the caste-like regulation which inscribes "Colored People Allowed in this Car," of the Sixth avenue Railroad, and excludes them from all the rest, are to have a meeting this evening at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church in Prince-street, corner of Marion, which will be addressed by FRED. DOUGLASS, the Rev. H. H. GARNETT and others.

### Anniversaries To-Day.

*American and Foreign Christian Union.*—At 10½ o'clock, A. M., in the church of the Puritans.

*New-York Sunday School Union.*—The General Anniversary, in the Church of the Puritans, beginning at 7½ o'clock. The day anniversaries by the Sunday Schools, in various churches, begin at 3 P. M.

*American Congregational Union.*—The annual address before the Union, by the Rev. Dr. KIRTLAND, of Detroit, will be given at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, at 7½ P. M.

*National Compensation Emancipation Society.*—The first annual meeting of the National Compensation Emancipation Society to be held in the Cooper Institute, at 7½ P. M.

*American Anti-Slavery Society.*—The twenty-fifth annual meeting will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 659 Broadway, at 10 A. M. Speakers—Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, FREDERICK D. WATSON, of Baltimore, and WENDELL PHILLIPS. Business meeting at 3 P. M. Addresses at 7½ P. M., by THEO. PARKER and ED. QUINCY. All seats free.

*The New-York State Colonization Society* holds its anniversary at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church on Lafayette-place. The Rev. MESSRS. BARNES, BOSWORTH and REV. MCCLINTOCK from Africa, will deliver addresses.

## INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

### Further News by the Steamship.

### The New Plan for Governing India.

### THE PARIS ELECTIONS.

#### FINANCES OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, F. B. LAWRENCE Commander, from Southampton on the evening of the 29th ult. arrived at her dock at an early hour yesterday morning. Her news was published in a large portion of yesterday morning's edition. We obtain, however, from our foreign files some further interesting gleanings of interest.

The *Vanderbilt* crossed the Grand Banks of Newfoundland in lat. 45° 30' and saw no ice. Her passage has been an unusually tempestuous one.

The *Vanderbilt* arrived out two days and a-half in advance of the *City of Baltimore*, which carried the United States mails, and, on her return, in consequence of her superior speed, special mails were made up for her at the General Post-Offices of Paris and London.

The London *News* pays the following compliment to the superior qualities of the *Vanderbilt*:

"The *Vanderbilt* left New-York at 7 A. M. on the 19th inst., and arrived off Cowes at 6 A. M. on the 29th. Considering the difference of longitude between New-York and Cowes, the *Vanderbilt* made the passage between those places in 9 days 21 hours. Now had she been bound to Liverpool, which is nearly 100 miles nearer New-York than Cowes, she would have made the passage in 9 hours less time, considering that her average speed was 14 miles an hour. The *Persia* left New-York on the 16th inst., and reached Liverpool on the 24th, and her made the passage in 9 days 17 hours. The finest American steamer has therefore been the fastest Atlantic steamer on the Eastern passage across the Atlantic only by 4 hours. The *Vanderbilt* will leave Cowes for New-York on Wednesday, and the *Persia* will no doubt follow shortly, and then there will be a good opportunity for testing the relative speed of the two steamers on the western Atlantic passage."

We published yesterday morning an abstract of the debate in the British House of Commons on the India Bill. A resolution, moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that on *Friday*, the 30th of April, "the House will resolve itself into a Committee to consider the act to provide for the Government of India," was adopted. The result of this debate will be looked for with interest.

The Bill for the admission of Jews into Parliament had been again rejected by the House of Lords, by a vote of 119 against 90. The London *Times*, in an article commenting upon the vote, says:

The Government of Lord DERBY has given another proof of its little sympathy with the House of Commons, by inducing the Lords to reject the clause in the Oaths Bill which admits the Jews to sit in Parliament. It must be clear that there never was a more favorable opportunity for the settlement of this question, and that the opportunity has for the present been lost. For eleven years the Tories have contented themselves with hindering the discussion from being brought to a close; they have refused to allow a Jew who has been elected to take his seat, but they have never ventured to deny the right of a constituency to return him—they have never even resisted the question before the House of Commons by a motion for a new writ for London. Therefore, they must be considered as endeavoring merely to prolong the present abnormal state of things, to which the House of Commons, by increasing majorities, has vainly striven to put an end.

The following is the result of the elections in Paris:

In the 6th arrondissement, M. JULES FAVRE, the Opposition candidate, has 11,210 votes; M. PEREIRE, the Government candidate, 10,166.

In the 8th arrondissement, M. PELLETAN (Opposition) has 6,600; M. EMILE OLLIVIER, (Government,) 6,978.

In the 3d arrondissement, M. DARIMON (Opposition) has 7,220; General PERROT, (Government,) 10,168.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* publishes an article in which the writer, M. REMUSAT, says that the English Government are right not to go on with the prosecution against BERNARD. After the verdict on the capital question a condemnation leading to a few months' imprisonment, and a fine of a few hundred francs, would, says M. REMUSAT, have no sense.

A banquet has been tendered to the Jury which tried and acquitted Dr. BERNARD, but after consultation, they declined the intended ovation.

The Court of Queen's Bench have refused an application made by Mr. JAMES on behalf of Mr. TOURNOIS, indicted for an alleged libel on the Emperor of the French, in his work called *Tyrannicide*, to have the trial expedited by being taken in the sittings after the pending term, instead of after Trinity term.

We find the following in the *Athenæum*:

"Last Saturday, so the newspapers tell us, the *Athenæum* was seized by the police in Paris. We make no complaint—but we will state a fact. During the whole period of the Crimean war, the *Athenæum* freely passed into Russia. It was never once seized by the police. Our readers will remember that we took a thoroughly English view of that contest, as we take a thoroughly English view of how Press prosecutions recently inspired by the French Government at St. Petersburg respects our freedom of thought—Paris answers it with a policeman's hand."

A telegram from Turin, dated the 26th of April says:

"Count DE CAVOUR has communicated to the Chamber of Deputies the reply of the Neapolitan Government on the affair of the *Cagliari*. It declares that King FERDINAND formally rejects the demands of the Cabinet of Turin."

We also learn that the first clause of the Sardinian Conspiracy Bill, which proposes to punish as a crime any attempt made against the life of a foreign sovereign, has been adopted by the Legislative Chamber at Turin.

### The Basis for the New Government of India.

We

*From the London Times, April 27.*

A century ago, if we are to judge from painters and dramatists, a medical consultation was not the interchange of sensibles which it now is. The more feigned and ridiculous the patient was in the affair, the greater the rhetoric and the more vehement the gesticulation with which the doctors maintained their respective specifics. Every one conceived that he alone cured the sufferer, and that all the rest cared only for some ridiculous theory or painful imposture. The House of Commons resolved itself into a consultation last night on the case of India, and the discussion which followed was very much of the nature we have alluded to. Each principal speaker in succession appeared to be of opinion that the best thing to be done was to take his advice; failing in that, to leave the patient alone. Great as are the disasters still hanging over our Indian Empire, dark as its future must be for some time, and fearful the blow on our position at home if we fail to recover our position there, a still more gloomy prospect and a sadder catastrophe loomed before the vision of each speaker, and that was the contingency of some other scheme of Indian government being selected than his own. That is the creed of the day, and whoever carries off the prize of that contest may reasonably expect to govern India for the next half or for a year or two.

For our part, we can conceive nothing more disgraceful to the House, or to England altogether—nothing more likely to weaken the hands of our Indian rulers and our Indian armies, than that the House of Commons should spend half a session in working itself to a scheme of Indian government, and then break down with a confession of its utter incompetence. If the change originally proposed was either unimportant or complex, if it related only to the construction of a department or to the forms of office, then it might not signify much whether a bill which few understood or cared for was pressed or postponed. But the change originally proposed and now accepted by all sides of the House, is at the same time supremely important and perfectly intelligible. It is nothing more nor less than the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, and the measures necessary to carry out that change.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's situation in the House last night certainly was not of the happiest, and it necessarily is not in our power to say what he ought to do. [illegible] Resolutions, and supplanted by them; Rod[illegible] the new task itself, the Resolutions he was [illegible] had been imposed on him by Lord John Rus[illegible] who had subsequently shown himself fully alive [illegible] consequences of his successful intervention. [illegible] difficulty the Chancellor of the Exchequer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## LOST AND FOUND.

**$3 REWARD.**—LOST ON THURSDAY MORNING, a FLAT, FORE-POCKET OF SKIN containing a small sum of money, and also a note for $20, no use to any one. It will please call again at No. 137 W. 125th-st. Any will oblige the owner, whose address are on the card.

## PERSONAL.

**WILL PARTIES**, WHOSE COURTSHIP, lasted upward of two years, and which was abruptly terminated in this place on the 8th April, 1871, by the former's departure for Europe, please address full name, &c., to Box 2,000, Herald Office. Should address not be sent within three months from date, the letters will be destroyed.

**MRS. E. B.** whether her communication to answer to the name you received it in, &c. Some address full name, &c., to Box 2,000, Herald Office. Should address not be sent within three months from date, the letters will be destroyed.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do light housework in a family of two or three adults. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 W 41st-st.

**WANTED**—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITUATION to cook in a private family in the city. Can be seen at No. 176 Elizabeth-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do housework in a small family. Address for two days, 1 Bleecker-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a respectable young girl who can do plain sewing. Address for two days, 1 Bleecker-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; has good city references. Address for two days, 1 Bleecker-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a respectable young girl who can do plain sewing

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

We obtain more further intelligence of to-day's arrival of the Fredonia, which arrived at Quebec on the 3d inst. Her cargo consisted of 1,000 bales of cotton, 1,000 bbls. of flour, and 1,000 bbls. of pork. She had a very heavy passage, and was nearly dismasted in an attempt to reach Quebec early on the 3d inst. She was consigned to Messrs. Gilmore & Co., of Montreal.

The Fredonia brings London papers to the 20th ult., but they contain no news of importance.

The Liverpool cotton market remained unchanged. The sales of the week were 50,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,000 and exporters 3,000. Breadstuffs were dull, and prices had declined 6d. Provisions were quiet and unchanged.

The Fredonia also brings Paris papers to the 19th ult. The Emperor Napoleon has issued a decree ordering the Corps Législatif to assemble on the 28th inst. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the Emperor will open the session in person, and will read the speech from the throne. The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says that the Emperor will not open the session in person, but will send a message to be read by the President of the Corps Législatif.

The Fredonia also brings Madrid papers to the 17th ult. The Spanish Cortes had been prorogued by the Queen. The Spanish Ministry had resigned, and a new Ministry had been formed, with Marshal Narvaez at the head of the Cabinet.

The Fredonia also brings Rome papers to the 13th ult. The Pope had issued a Bull excommunicating the Piedmontese Government.

The Fredonia also brings Turin papers to the 14th ult. The Sardinian Chambers had been prorogued.

The Fredonia also brings Berlin papers to the 15th ult. The Prussian Chambers had been prorogued.

The Fredonia also brings Vienna papers to the 15th ult. The Austrian Chambers had been prorogued.

The Fredonia also brings Frankfort papers to the 15th ult. The Diet had adopted the Austrian proposition for the reduction of the Prussian army.

The Fredonia also brings Hamburg papers to the 15th ult. The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce had petitioned the Senate to adopt measures to prevent the emigration of laborers

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Monday, May 10.

Mr. EARLE presented the petition of Mayor Thurston, of New-York, and the Mayor of Brooklyn and others, praying for the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill.

Mr. EARLE also presented a petition from citizens of New-York, praying for the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the petition of Mayor Wood and others, of New-York, praying for the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill.

Mr. CHANDLER also presented a petition from citizens of New-York, praying for the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill.

Mr. HOWARD presented a petition from citizens of Detroit, praying for the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill.

Mr. HOWARD also

## TO LET

TO LET—A STEAM POWER AND CONSIDERABLE ROOM IN THE PARK BUILDING, corner of Beekman-st. and Park-row. Apply to E. E. BARNUM, No. 2 Park-row.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE No. 5 Bond-st., recently occupied by Mrs. Dr. Hosack. Apply to A. HAMILTON GRAY, No. 5 Bond-st.

TO LET—THE CLARENDON HOUSE, No. 5 Bond-st., recently occupied by Mrs. Dr. Hosack. Apply to A. HAMILTON GRAY, No. 5 Bond-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE No. 11 Bond-st., recently occupied by Mrs. Dr. Hosack. Apply to A. HAMILTON GRAY, No. 5 Bond-st.

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RAILROADS.

MEDICAL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

FOR EUROPE.

COAL.

FOR THE SOUTH.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

OILS.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLARET in the Chair. Before proceeding to business the President announced that in consequence of the resignation of Peter L. Feiry, resident in the Sixth, he had appointed Mr. Henry Morford to that position.

Alderman OWENS offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for bids for a stone dock, sloping, and iron railing for a park in Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth streets. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Lands and Piers.

The correspondence in relation to the reception of Vice-Admiral Mohammed Pacha by the Common Council, came in from the Board of Councilmen, (as before published,) and was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The following communication from the Street Commissioner was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes:

*To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with a resolution of your honorable body, "That the Street Commissioner report to this Board at its next meeting by what authority he has caused the assessment lists ordered by the Common Council to be collected by Joseph R. Taylor, Esq., to be taken from him and placed in other hands, who are not legally empowered to collect or receive the same, and to whom no legal responsibility is attached," I respectfully report: That by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 31 of the Amended Charter of 1857, I removed Joseph R. Taylor from the office of Collector of Assessments, and appointed his successor. I believe he ceased to be Collector of Assessments, he vested to have any right to collect the further collections, and both the right and the duty to make said collections devolved upon his successor.

It is optional, however, that the late Collector, by virtue of the various ordinances confirming assessments, and his which his name, as Collector of Assessments, is inserted, has the right to proceed and collect after his removal from office the assessments on which he is so named, and that such has been the practice.

The act of 1813, relating to assessments, in subdivision 2 provides that the owners, &c., shall be liable to pay the assessment "to such person as the Common Council shall appoint to receive the same." Since the law of 1813 was passed, the Bureau of Assessments has been organized. Both the Charters of 1849 and 1857 vest the executive power of the Corporation in the Mayor and the various Executive Departments. One of these Departments is that of the Street Commissioner, and under him is the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, intrusted with this particular duty. (Charter of 1849, §§ 9 and 12. Charter of 1857, §§ 10 and 33.)

All laws passed in each charter repeals all laws inconsistent with the charter. (Charter of 1849, 422. Charter of 1857, 454.)

The provision referred to of the act of 1813 being inconsistent with the later acts, is thereby repealed; and the latter must be construed in conformity with the laws in force at the time of their adoption; and no substantial duty of Collector of Assessments.

If the claim of the late Collector, that the ordinances of the Common Council designate him, otherwise than in his official capacity, to collect assessments be valid, then the ordinances are themselves in plain violation of the charter, which provides for a bureau for the collection of assessments, and declares the manner in which the collector and his deputies shall be appointed and removed. The law has provided certain officers to collect assessments, and the assumption of any other person to perform these duties being plainly in violation of its provisions, it was my duty not to allow any further collections to be made by persons whom I had removed from office.

I transmit herewith an opinion of the Corporation Counsel, sustaining the legality of my action. All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD COOPER, Street Commissioner.

LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
No. 257 Broadway, May 6, 1858.

EDWARD COOPER, Esq.—*Sir*: I am of the opinion that neither the Collector of Assessments nor the Deputy Collector of Assessments has the right, on removal from office, to withhold from his successor the delivery of uncollected assessment lists, or any of the books and papers appertaining to his office.

I am also of the opinion that, as the right to collect assessments is in fact the exercise of the office, the incumbent alone, whoever he may be, has the right to collect assessments, or such lists as may be unfinished at the date of his appointment.

Very respectfully, RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel to the Corporation.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

### Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday afternoon, the President, CHAS. H. HASWELL, in the Chair.

The following resolutions were referred: To have the side-walks in Thirty-first-street reflagged, and to have Thirty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, repaired.

That the Street Commissioner be directed to remove sheds and incumbrances on the various piers and wharves of the City. Also, directing the City Inspector to fence vacant lots on north side of Six-teenth-street, and south side of Seventeenth-street. To have sunken lots on Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, filled in. In favor of laying cross-walks in Fifteenth-street.

A resolution was adopted, that

Whereas, from causes unknown to the Board, the reports of the various Departments of the City have not all been printed; and

Resolved, That the heads of the City Inspector's, Croton Aqueduct and Comptroller's Department, be directed to furnish full and particular details of all matters under the control of their respective Departments.

Several reports on flagging were laid over.

Councilman BERROWS presented a preamble and resolution, in favor of adopted, relative to the Street Commissioner's Department, stating that, owing to the present and long-protracted difficulties in the Street Commissioner's Department, the reports that should have been made to the Common Council respecting affairs under its control, have not been presented, and requesting the Street Commissioner to furnish to the Board all the details in his possession respecting streets ordered to be opened, widened or extended; what contracts are out, or being acted on, together with other and similar matters.

The question for the appropriation of $5,000 for fireworks for the City on the Fourth of July next, being brought up,

Councilman CASES stated that he had heard that there were parties who had offered to furnish the fireworks for nothing for the sake of the sale expected to be made in other quarters.

Councilman BRADY was anxious to give the contract to several, and not a single individual. If the public hear that out of the $5,000 in all probability the Common Council pocket $4,000, the delinquent ought to be exposed.

Councilman CASES said the proper way would be for the Committee to advertise for proposals.

Councilman FLAMM said $10,000 was not enough to celebrate the Fourth of July in this, the greatest City in the universe. It was undoubtedly the greatest City in the Western Hemisphere, and had more than 700,000 inhabitants. As an amendment he would move that the appropriation be $10,000.

Councilman BRADY thought $7,000 would be enough. The amendment was seconded. The amendment for $10,000 was withdrawn. Ultimately the motion for $5,000 was lost, and that for $7,000 was carried—eleven to nine.

A member moved that Councilman CASES be appointed a Committee of one to procure the aforesaid fireworks gratuitously, for the City.

Councilman GREEN moved that it be referred to the joint Committee on Accounts.

The motion was put and lost.

Councilman CASES rose to a point of order. The following appropriation required 18 votes, or three-fourths of the Board.

The President said the point was correctly taken.

Councilman BRADY was glad that the American Party had taken such a movement.

Councilman CASES would turn his back on no man, but he would not sustain robbery.

Councilman BRADY would advise the preceding speaker to keep out of robbery and not connect himself with parties addicted to robbery.

The reconsideration was moved, and lost. The matter was laid on the table.

Several medical bills from Station-houses were acted upon and passed.

The report of the Committee on Railroads in favor of running small cars on Harlem Railroad to Forty-second-street, as frequently as they now run to Twenty-seventh-street, was brought up and adopted.

After the transaction of other business the Board adjourned.

HUDSON CITY BANK BROKEN INTO—THE SAFE BLOWN OPEN—$5,000 STOLEN.—Last night at about 2 o'clock, the bank of Messrs. GIBSON & HENNING was again entered by burglars—the safe, one of LITTLE'S best, was blown open with gunpowder, and $4,000 in money, mostly gold and silver—$1,900 in city orders, and numerous notes, deeds, contracts, papers, &c., were carried off.

The robbery was one of the most daring operations of which we have knowledge, and was doubtless perpetrated by the same persons who made an attempt to break into the safe on the night of the 19th of October last; as the tools used and left in the bank upon this occasion are the same (stolen from the blacksmith shop of Mr. DRENNAN) that were used then. The safe was blown up by driving with a sledge-hammer a small punch into the keyhole, thus making an aperture through which a quarter of a pound of powder could be forced into the lock.

The exploding safe made a very loud report, and was heard by a dozen or more in the vicinity, and being a clear, still, moonlight night, it would seem almost impossible that the scamps should escape without detection. We were startled for a moment by the noise, but had no idea from whence it originated until some twenty minutes after, when we were arrested by Mr. KNOWLTON heard the report and saw two men come out of the bushes in the rear of the bank immediately after. It was but a few moments before he was at the scene, but the rascals had ridden the safe and made good their escape. It is thought they will be apprehended, which we hope to be able to record in our next issue.—*Hudson (Wis.) North Star, April 26.*

[Advertisement.]

A REALISATION OF THE BEAUTIFUL.—KNOX'S Spring and Summer hat. No costume is complete without it. Price only $4. KNOX is at No. 112 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LOTTERY CAUTION.—We would respectfully caution the public against the many frauds practiced upon the community under the guise of Lotteries. There are but few States in which lotteries are legalized, viz: Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and Georgia, therefore, all circulars or advertisements directing parties to send to New-York or to any place in which lotteries are unlawful, can be safely set down as bogus or swindling concerns; and too much praise cannot be awarded to his Honor, Mayor TIEMANN, for the strong and successful efforts he is making towards breaking them up. SAMUEL SWAN & CO.,
Lottery Managers,
Augusta, Ga.

[Advertisement.]

THE SWILL-MILK QUESTION.

FRANK LESLIE, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: For fifteen years I have used every endeavor to call the attention of the authorities to the horrible traffic of the distillery swill-milk. Upon my petition, signed also by others, the Common Council of Brooklyn, in 1857, appointed a Committee to inquire into the nuisance. The report was rendered after careful investigation, and it confirmed in every particular the statements contained in your issue of this week. There is not a particle of coloring in your accounts, nor are your admirable but terrible illustrations exaggerated; indeed, in all that regards the utter filth of these establishments, your beautiful engravings are comparatively and necessarily mild. Your investigations and researches have resulted in the revelation of the *same terrible and sickening facts* as those of the Committee of the Brooklyn *Common Council*. I have made the subject of swill-milk exposure the object of years of earnest and patient labor; I have studied its terrible effects on the human system; I have watched how, with the growth of distilleries and cow-stables, the mortality among the young and innocent children of our cities has doubled and trebled, and how our young women have grown pale and haggard, while their teeth have shown the presence of the subtle, blackening poison whose ruins they have only just survived. I have watched these things, and have told them to the public over and over again, but have been unable to arouse the people from their apathy. By my public labors in this righteous cause I have aroused the bitterest hostility of a class of men unscrupulous and reckless in their principles. I have been persecuted unceasingly; my house has been fired; my stables and their valuable contents destroyed; my wife and daughters grossly insulted; my fence (for I live within sight of the distillery) has been painted with cow-stable manure; my life is threatened, and only last evening (May 4) a heavy brickbat was thrown at me through my plant-house window, which would well nigh have killed me had the coward aim been more certain. I have no other enemies in the world, and can only attribute these attacks upon my person and my property to those whose revolting business I have honestly, before God and man, attempted to expose. Go on, Mr. LESLIE, with the noble work you have begun so well and so strongly. You will have the best wishes and co-operation of every good man, and every mother will pray that your efforts to save their little children may be crowned with success.

Yours respectfully, JOHN T. HILDRETH.

•BACCHUS, May 5, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

RAUVE QUI PEUT.

Passengers by the European, California and other steamers, visitors to the sea shore and the watering-places, are informed that BUNKER'S LIFE PRESERVERS AND BATHING SUITS have been greatly reduced from last season's prices. They are proof against all danger from currents and undertow, and the luxury of bathing, boat-sailing, and all aquatic amusements can be freely indulged in by the most timid, without the slightest apprehension of danger. Call and examine at the Depôt, No. 107 Broadway.

C. J. BUNKER, Patentee and Inventor.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL.—The subscriber will remove from Park-place to No. 634 Broadway, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. This house, having been leased for a term of years, will be open for the reception of guests on or before Thursday, the 13th of May, on the European plan. The house has been put in the most thorough repair, and has been superbly furnished, entirely new. The chambers are large and airy, and lighted by gas. Water closets on each floor. The location is very pleasant, and is very convenient by the stages and cars to the business part of the City. DANIEL BIXBY.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

These machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a new, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth one be cut. Circulars sent on application.

[Advertisement.]

BELLS! BELLS!!
A full assortment of MENEELY'S CELEBRATED CHURCH AND OTHER BELLS,
at the New-York Agency, No. 180 Broadway.
Call or send for a circular.
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRON'S New Patent Sewing Machines, only twenty-five dollars; unequaled in simplicity, unsurpassed in capacity and durability. Superior to the highest price machines, for one-quarter the cost. A child can manage it. Parties purchasing will receive full instructions, at No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S
Imperial Photograph,
No. 359 Broadway,
Over Thompson's.

[Advertisement.]

ROSALIND HUBERT.—COBB'S new Ledger story of this title has been dramatized and produced at "Purdy's National Theatre" last night to an overflowing audience. It will be repeated to-night. Mr. E. BLANCHARD also appears in his drama of the "Postman and his Dogs."

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTIFUL! FASCINATING! ELEGANT!—Truly bewitching is the performance of Miss SUSAN DENIN in "The Bride of an Evening," at Barnum's Museum. It awakes the most rapturous admiration—it stirs up the most vehement applause. She repeats it to-night. This afternoon the "Battle of Buena Vista."

[Advertisement.]

FREDERIC'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style.

## LONG ISLAND.

### BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

**Mayor Powell Vetoes the Paid Fire Department Ordinance.**

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. President PIERSON in the Chair.

The following communication from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the Paid Fire Department Ordinance, was presented, read and ordered printed:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, May 10, 1858.

*To the Honorable the Common Council:*

GENTLEMEN: I have carefully considered the ordinance recently adopted by your Honorable body for the reorganization of the Fire Department of the City of Brooklyn, and have arrived at the conclusion that the Common Council do not possess the powers under existing laws to pass an ordinance which in effect will disband the present organization. It will be seen by subdivision 3, sec. 13, Title 2, of the City Charter, that the power is granted to the Common Council "to establish and regulate a day and night Police and Fire Departments of the City, and to define and regulate the duties and powers of Firemen and Police."

The power to define and regulate the duties of the Police, you are all aware, has been taken from the Common Council by the Metropolitan Police act, and it will be found upon examination of even the Charter itself, that the powers of the Common Council are restricted within certain limits. In Title 7, Section 1, the precise mode of organizing the Fire Department is clearly set forth. It says: "The Fire Department of the City shall be divided with two separate and distinct organizations, viz: one for the Western, and one for the Eastern District." Further on in the same section it reads: "The Fire Department of the present City of Brooklyn, as at present constituted, shall, with its additions, form the organization for the Eastern District." It will be seen from the above quotations that the Fire Department now existing in this City, are established by law and are incapable of being abolished by any ordinance of the Common Council, as is any other branch of the City Government. Section 4, of the same title, provides that, "for incapacity, neglect of duty and gross misconduct, the Common Council may disband any of said companies, suspend or expel individual members thereof in the manner and with the restrictions hereinafter provided for the removal of the officers of the city Government." The above, so far as I have discovered, are the powers of the Common Council over the organization of the Fire Department, except that in section 3, title 7, the following sentence occurs: "They shall have power to organize fire, hook and ladder, bucket and axe companies, and to reorganize the present Fire Department if they think proper." In the foregoing quotations from the charter, I fail to find sufficient power in the Common Council to abolish the present system, and when we come to consider the subsequent action of the Legislature establishing the office of Fire Commissioners, we find that much of the power possessed by the Common Council under the charter has been taken from them, and vested in the Fire Commissioners. In the act of Feb. 17, 1857, for the better regulation of the firemen of the city of Brooklyn, and of the act of April 7, 1857, to incorporate the Fire Department of the Eastern District of the city of Brooklyn, after providing for the election of Commissioners for the respective districts, and prescribing their duties, the following section will be found, which, in language and substance, is the same in both acts: "The said Commissioners shall have cognizance of all complaints against all firemen, and all companies, fine companies for riotous or disorderly conduct at fires or alarms of fires, or for violation of any of the State or city laws respecting the firemen of the city of Brooklyn. Again, the same act declares "it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to inquire into all applications for the organization for fire companies, and the result of such inquiry, whether in favor of or against said application, shall be certified by them through the Chief Engineers to the Common Council for confirmation; and no fire companies shall be organized unless approved by said Commissioners, save as provided for hereafter in Sec. 13." The conclusion seems to me to be inevitable, after examining the various acts of the Legislature in reference to the Fire Department of the City, that the Common Council, in the adoption of the ordinance under consideration, have exceeded their powers, and that, therefore, their action is void. Upon the ground of expediency perhaps much might be said in favor of the proposed change, for while I am not prepared to denounce the present members of the Department as unworthy of public esteem. I have, during many years, observed enough of the workings of the present system to convince me that it is prolific of both moral and physical evil to the young men of the community, and I would, therefore, willingly approve of any scheme that would secure us an exemption from existing evils, providing it could be accomplished under existing laws, while the rights and privileges of the present members of the present Department were properly secured. And if other evils of equal magnitude were not likely to flow from the change, the disorders that occur and the riotous proceedings that are sometimes seen at fires, are not generally chargeable to the members of the companies, but are fomented and set on foot by runners and boys, who congregate in large masses on such occasions; and that stringent measures should be used to keep this class of persons from interfering at all with the duties of firemen, and if this were accomplished many of the evils complained of would disappear; and if when disorderly persons are found attached to the Department the Commissioners will do their duty and cause their immediate expulsion, all our present difficulties would soon cease; but if upon more mature consideration it is considered desirable to make the experiment of the paid system, I respectfully suggest that it will be necessary to provide for its establishment by a special act of the Legislature, and I therefore return the ordinance "for the reorganization of the Fire Department" without my approval.

Respectfully yours, SAMUEL S. POWELL.

The Board, after transacting considerable business, adjourned to Thursday evening next.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 10.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Ohio State 6s, '90 | 101¾ | 60 | N. Y. Cen. R. | s30 92 |
| 60 | Ind. State 2½s | 62 | 200 | do | 92¾ |
| 20,000 | Tenn. State 6s, '90 | 90¾ | 200 | do | b30 92¾ |
| 20,000 | Virginia 6s | 93¾ | 100 | do | s10 92¾ |
| 600 | do | 93¾ | 100 | do | b10 93 |
| 11,000 | N. C. State 6s | 95 | 100 | do | b30 93¾ |
| 20,000 | Mis. State 6s | ¾ | 250 | do | 93¾ |
| 9,000 | do | 84¾ | 160 | Erie Railroad | 24¾ |
| 60,000 | do | 84¾ | 400 | do | 24¾ |
| 10,000 | do | b30 84¾ | 150 | Hudson River R. | 30¾ |
| 1,000 | Cal. State 7s | 88 | 25 | do | 30¾ |
| 2,500 | Cal. St. 7s new bs | 83 | 125 | Harlem Railroad | 11¾ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cen. R. 6s | 88¾ | 50 | Harlem R. R. Pref | 30¾ |
| 1,000 | H. R. R. R. 2d mt. | 93 | 300 | Reading Railroad | 68 |
| 4,000 | Har. R. R. 1st mt. | 93 | 50 | Mich. Central R. R. | 64¾ |
| 2,000 | Har. R. R. 2d mt. | 71¾ | 60 | do | 64¾ |
| 1,000 | Har. R. R. 7's | 97 | 50 | do | 64¾ |
| 13,000 | La C. & M. L. 6s | 71¾ | 32 | Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. | 25 |
| 1,000 | Ill. R. Ill. T. 1st m. | 68¾ | 150 | do | 25¾ |
| 5,000 | Ill. Cen. R. Bds. | 89¾ | 100 | do | b30 26¾ |
| 200 | do | 89¾ | 50 | do | s30 26 |
| 10,000 | do | b3 90 | 15 | do | 26¾ |
| 15,000 | Gal. & Chi. 2d Mts. | 88¾ | 6 | Mich. S. & N. Ia. pr. S. | 81¾ |
| 5,000 | Mil. & Mis. 1st m. | 93 | 100 | do | 84¾ |
| 5 | Bank of Commerce | 102 | 40 | Panama Railroad | 108 |
| 98 | Am. Ex. Bank | 104 | 5 | Cin. Col. & Cin. RR. | 92¾ |
| 50 | St. Nicholas Bank | 91 | 117 | Gal. & Chi. RR. | 89¾ |
| 100 | Cary Imp. Co. | 6¾ | 120 | do | s9 |
| 110 | Del. & Hud. Can Co. | 103¾ | 200 | do | s30 89 |
| 100 | Cumb. Coal Co. | 17¾ | 100 | Cleve. & Tol. RR. | 44¾ |
| 100 | do | 17 | 775 | Chi. & R. I. RR. | 79¾ |
| 25 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 73¾ | 100 | do | b60 79¾ |
| 6 | Mil. and Miss. R.R. | 30¾ | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Cal. St. 7s N. B. | 83 | 50 | Pac. M. S. Co. | s30 70¾ |
| 40,000 | Mo. St. 6s | b30 94¾ | 13 | do | 71¾ |
| 1,500 | N. Y. C. R. R. 7s | 106¾ | 60 | do | 71 |
| 7,000 | La C. & M. L. G. Bs. | 71¾ | 50 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | s30 93¾ |
| 1,000 | Hud. R. RR. 3dm | 68¾ | 250 | do | s10 93¾ |
| 5,000 | Erie R. R. Bs. '75 | 49 | 200 | do | s30 93¾ |
| 1,000 | E. R. R. 2d M. B. | 93 | 50 | M. S. & N. Ia. R.R. | 28¾ |
| 1,000 | Ill. C. R. 6s | 89 | 100 | Cal. & C. R. R. | s30 89¾ |
| 10 | Merchants' Ex. Bk. | 96 | 50 | Chic. & R. I. R. | 79¾ |
| 10 | Ocean Bank | 87 | 500 | do | 79¾ |
| 5 | Mil. & Miss. R.R. | 30 | 50 | do | s60 79 |
| 100 | Erie Railroad | 24¾ | | | |

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Milw. City 7s | 80 | 43 | La C. & Mil. R. R. | 9 |
| 10,000 | T. H. & Alt. R. 10s | 20 | 20 | N. J. R. & T. Co. | 126¾ |
| 7,000 | T. H. & Alt. R. 8s | 45 | 25 | Nassau Bank | 96¾ |
| 4,000 | Mil. & Hor. 8s | 43 | 25 | Artisan's Bank | 89¾ |
| 5,000 | Mil. & R. 1st M. 8s | 56¾ | 20 | Bank of Commerce | 103¾ |
| 5,000 | Quincy C. (Ill.) 6s | 69 | 50 | Mech. Bkg. Assoc. | 68 |
| 5,000 | T. of Rec. (Wis.) 8s | 59½ | 25 | Niagara F. Ins. Co. | 143¾ |
| 5,000 | T. of Cer. (Wis.) 8s | 50 | 10 | Howard F. Ins. Co. | 130¾ |
| 3,000 | La C. & Mil. R. 7s | 31 | 30 | National Bank | 106 |
| 4,000 | Mil. & Miss. R. 10s | 74¾ | 10 | Bank Nor. Amer. | 104¾ |
| 3,000 | Missouri 6s | 83¾ | 10 | Bank of the Repub. | 114¾ |
| 3,000 | Sacramento C. 10s | 52¾ | 5 | Am. Ex. Bank | 102¾ |
| 2,000 | Watertown C. 8s | 36 | 25 | Knicker. F. Ins. Co. | 142¾ |
| 6,000 | Chic. & R. I. 6s | 79 | 50 | N. Y. & Harlem R. | 11¾ |
| 800 | A. M. L. S. of 1858 | 78 | 25 | N. Y. Flout. Dk. Co. | 120 |

MONDAY, May 10—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day awarded, according to our telegraphic advice, $4,645,000 in Treasury Bills, to various bidders *below* 5 ⅌ cent.—ranging 3¼ to 4¾ ⅌ cent. per annum—leaving only $355,000 to be distributed among the numerous and very large applicants, *at* 5 ⅌ cent. Of the awards nearly one-half fall to New-York, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drexel & Co | $500,000 | Morgan | $360,000 |
| Belmont | 250,000 | Trevor | 300,000 |
| Bank of Republic | 200,000 | Continental Bank | 50,000 |
| National | 100,000 | Tradesmen's | 50,000 |
| Home Insurance | 75,000 | Chemical | 50,000 |
| Read & Lathrop | 50,000 | S. Bronson | 25,000 |
| Fulton Bank | 50,000 | McCready | 15,000 |
| Total to New-York | | | $2,075,000 |
| The Washington Brokers get | | | $1,000,000 |
| Boston Banks | | | 650,000 |
| Philadelphia | | | 500,000 |
| Pennsylvania Country Banks | | | 230,000 |
| Baltimore | | | 190,000 |
| Out of New-York | | | $2,570,000 |

The dispatches received this evening are by no means full, either on the subject of rates, or the gross amount bid for.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the past week, ending Saturday, May 8, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of May 1:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase of Loans | $873,499 |
| Increase of Specie | 388,932 |
| Increase of Circulation | 303,242 |
| Increase of Undrawn Deposits | 1,163,843 |

Including the exchanges between the Banks made through the Clearing-house, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement to Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and with the corresponding time last season.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | May 9, 1857. | May 8, 1858. | May 1, 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $60,442,000 | $66,709,000 | $66,709,000 |
| Loans | 115,068,322 | 112,741,955 | 111,868,456 |
| Specie | 12,011,491 | 35,453,146 | 35,064,214 |
| Circulation | 9,162,783 | 7,735,056 | 7,431,814 |
| Gross Deposits | 98,963,318 | 101,165,807 | 98,438,506 |
| Exchanged | 31,006,859 | 19,438,661 | 17,875,203 |
| Undrawn | 67,954,459 | 81,727,146 | 80,563,303 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 14,329,454 | 2,874,274 | 3,145,429 |

The Specie, it will be seen, continues to grow upon the Banks, and the sum total on the present exhibit, **$35,453,146**, is the largest ever reported; and this on the eve of the California mail and treasure packet of April 20. The Deposits accumulate yet more rapidly, and now reach $81,727,146 undrawn. There are two other points in the above recapitulation which are significant of an improvement, quite decided within the fortnight, of the general movement of trade. The Banks are employing more circulation in the business transactions of the City, by $600,000, than at the close of April, and their daily exchanges with each other in checks, drafts, &c., have gone up over three millions within the two weeks. We annex the exact figures:

| | May 8. | April 24. |
|---|---|---|
| Daily Clearings | $19,438,661 | $16,147,451 |
| Circulation | 7,735,056 | 7,140,851 |

The increase in Loans, on the further accumulation of Deposits, is $873,499. As remarked this morning, the large Banks are relaxing their rule as to bills over 90 days, in some instances taking Auction and other paper of a prime character, due in October and November. Besides which their side investments in Treasury Bills, etc., are still on the increase, and probably comprise $16,000,000 or $18,000,000 of the present line of $112,741,955. The movement, in this particular, will be further enhanced on the next statement by the new exchange of Specie for Treasury Bills, under the awards made to-day at Washington.

The Money Market opens this week without change in rates or diminution in the freedom of supply. There is more money going into State Stocks, and some of the assured dividend-paying shares, and this tendency will be increased by the disappointed applicants for Treasury Bills at 5 ⅌ cent., nearly all of whom are cut off by the lower terms tendered to the Secretary. The advance in Foreign Exchange for the mail by the *Arabia*, though fully established as far as 109¾ ⅌ cent. on London and 5 francs 13¾ centimes to the dollar on Paris, is brought to a stand by the appearance of the actual trade-demand to-day, although some of the bankers hold for a fraction more on London. As the *Vanderbilt* reported this morning a further concession in discounts in London, down to 2 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, there is less talk of employing Bullion, even though an exchange of 110 ⅌ cent. should be reached. The extended paper of the jobbing firms, who asked and obtained six or eight months' indulgence in September and October last, is now falling due, and a large portion of it is being promptly met. This adds to the means for remitting abroad. It is also found that a good many of the new orders going out for the Fall importation are accompanied by prompt cash, instead of the usual bankers' credits. We hear of no positive engagements of Bullion for the *Arabia* on Wednesday.

The advices by the *Vanderbilt*, received this morning, point to an improved feeling in Grain and decided steadiness in the Cotton trade at Manchester, and, in regard to Money, even the authorities, hitherto nervous about French politics, admit that the strength of the market is now tending, in the absence of political changes, to the Stock markets. In Colonial produce, such as Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, Saltpetre, &c., the London report is firm. In American Stocks the changes are not important. The English Funds are 97¼@97¾ ⅌ cent.

The first business at the stock Exchange this forenoon, was the annual election of officers, which consumed the best part of the session, and interfered, more or less, with the usual dealings. The outside orders for State Stocks and some of the Railway issues being filled, generally at firm prices, the transactions in the speculative Shares were quite light. Nearly all descriptions were firmer, and in the afternoon the market left off, on New-York Central, 89½, as against 89 on Saturday; Rock Island, 79⅞; Erie, 24¾; Michigan Southern, 26⅜; Hudson, 30½; Milwaukee, 30, and Galena, 89¼ ⅌ cent. Missouri sixes advanced to 84¾ ⅌ cent., and one or two orders for New-York Central sevens Convertible, could not be supplied under 106¾ ⅌ cent.: a rise of 2¾ ⅌ cent. For the Sinking Fund Bonds of the same Company, 97 ⅌ cent. was bid. Eries of 1875 advanced to 49 ⅌ cent., and Illinois Centrals again brought 90 ⅌ cent.; Pacific Mail closed 71 ex-dividend, and Panama 108. The election of President of the Stock Exchange Board resulted in the choice of Col. HENRY G. STEBBINS, who received the complimentary vote of about two-thirds the members present on the first ballot, the remainder being distributed among other old members of the Association. The two Vice-Presidents, Mr. WHEELOCK and Mr. WAINWRIGHT, were reelected without opposition; Mr. BROADHEAD Secretary, and Mr. BLEECKER Treasurer.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of April were as follows:

| | 1857. | 1858. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Freight | $100,127 99 | $84,495 26 | $15,642 73 |
| Passengers | 20,309 75 | 21,938 60 | 28,371 15 |
| Mails, &c | 2,760 88 | 3,000 00 | 760 88 |
| Total | $124,217 62 | $129,433 86 | $54,783 76 |

In Charleston, last week, a decided improvement occurred in Sterling Exchange, attributed mainly to the limited amount of paper offering. The market, which opened at 8¾, closed on Friday at 10¾. France remained at last week's quotations, as did also Sight Drafts on New-York.

Mr. A. B. HUTCHINSON having retired from the firm of LUDLOW, PATTON & Co., Stock and Exchange brokers, No. 19 William-street, Mr. ALEXANDER S. CLARK became a member of it, May 1. The title of the firm is unchanged.

### OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—MAY 8.

| Names of Banks. | Aver. amt's L'ns & Dis. | Ave. amt's Specie. | Ave. amt's Circul'n. | Aver. amt's Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Exchange Bk | $7,396,372 | $2,036,361 | $384,200 | $6,373,659 |
| Artisans' Bank | 1,056,270 | 112,494 | 34,370 | 844,240 |
| Atlantic Bank | 541,316 | 98,491 | 24,231 | 345,461 |
| Bk. of America | 5,036,621 | 4,144,847 | 98,277 | 7,318,536 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 10,381,071 | 3,996,267 | 1,975 | 6,360,636 |
| Bk. of Commw'th | 926,666 | 277,893 | 102,612 | 1,064,548 |
| Bk. of New-York | 4,021,232 | 1,322,350 | 376,727 | 3,620,682 |
| Bk. of N. America | 1,650,446 | 339,769 | 88,667 | 1,432,120 |
| Bk. of Republic | 3,470,004 | 1,395,450 | 187,876 | 2,947,978 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 2,334,717 | 1,136,619 | 248,455 | 2,138,403 |
| Broadway Bank | 2,173,100 | 864,930 | 230,600 | 1,969,466 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 326,986 | 36,214 | 104,256 | 393,782 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk. | 1,491,055 | 334,007 | 194,237 | 1,120,482 |
| Chatham Bank | 909,460 | 68,723 | 105,592 | 776,603 |
| Chemical Bank | 1,823,973 | 1,002,624 | 220,618 | 2,231,624 |
| Citizens' Bank | 692,921 | 114,209 | 107,676 | 580,023 |
| City Bank | 1,154,794 | 170,397 | 16,731 | 1,230,027 |
| Continental Bank | 3,122,699 | 1,040,613 | 113,489 | 3,096,177 |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 1,291,748 | 408,194 | 144,847 | 1,330,837 |
| East River Bank | 157,262 | 31,249 | 4,366 | 77,966 |
| Fulton Bank | 1,633,067 | 368,859 | 147,788 | 1,582,763 |
| Greenwich Bank | 671,253 | 111,536 | 117,593 | 592,064 |
| Grocers' Bank | 229,048 | 61,029 | 15,286 | 107,373 |
| Hanover Bank | 1,261,106 | 376,731 | 109,330 | 1,091,788 |
| Imp. & Traders' Bk | 2,504,457 | 330,037 | 196,320 | 1,581,733 |
| Irving Bank | 632,554 | 220,330 | 111,495 | 913,586 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 2,058,661 | 330,729 | 246,624 | 1,796,963 |
| Manhattan Co. | 4,186,699 | 1,954,748 | 332,290 | 4,167,290 |
| Marine Bank | 856,470 | 169,329 | 96,123 | 627,312 |
| Market Bank | 1,674,705 | 368,216 | 164,121 | 1,382,204 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 3,695,304 | 1,072,091 | 260,652 | 3,224,944 |
| Mech. B'g Ass'n | 304,836 | 122,199 | 13,637 | 196,184 |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk. | 798,969 | 109,599 | 118,845 | 604,497 |
| Mercantile Bank | 2,725,439 | 418,839 | 38,727 | 2,369,638 |
| Merchants' Bank | 4,397,012 | 3,099,114 | 241,737 | 6,033,736 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk. | 1,997,177 | 408,435 | 130,543 | 1,447,970 |
| Metropolitan Bk. | 6,629,995 | 1,239,404 | 228,398 | 6,663,826 |
| Nassau Bank | 1,379,666 | 223,269 | 104,666 | 963,734 |
| National Bank | 2,252,388 | 464,166 | 163,164 | 1,252,309 |
| N. Y. County Bk. | 374,601 | 35,545 | 95,367 | 299,514 |
| N. Y. Dry Dock Co. | 379,211 | 48,044 | 145,489 | 174,249 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | | | | |
| Ocean Bank | 1,482,925 | 290,012 | 107,795 | 1,154,944 |
| Oriental Bank | 835,390 | 97,978 | 104,099 | 401,041 |
| Pacific Bank | 1,058,946 | 181,369 | 130,903 | 859,450 |
| Park Bank | 4,183,573 | 1,045,260 | 187,182 | 3,678,762 |
| People's Bank | 115,167 | 36,067 | 10,676 | 446,772 |
| Phenix Bank | 3,114,009 | 1,105,374 | 65,146 | 2,922,951 |
| St. Nicholas Bank | 972,226 | 254,346 | 95,135 | 735,794 |
| Seventh Ward Bk. | 1,236,416 | 309,314 | 204,929 | 788,739 |
| Shoe & Leath. Bk. | 3,230,159 | 626,967 | 97,592 | 2,742,067 |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 1,121,347 | 412,883 | 285,506 | 849,399 |
| Union Bank | 3,088,359 | 609,150 | 176,788 | 2,807,431 |

BANK FOOTINGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $119,741,955 | Circulation | $7,735 056 |
| Specie | 35,453,146 | Deposits | 101,165,807 |

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

| | May 1. | | May 1. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amer. Ex. Bank | $7,345,372 | Manhattan Co. | $4,186,699 |
| Artisans' Bank | 